

A RADIODISCUS FROM BOGOTA, COLOMBIA.

BY H. A. PILSBRY.

Among a few shells received by Dr. Bryant Walker from Señor H^{no}. Apolinor Maria there is a species of *Radiodiscus* which may be defined as follows.

RADIODISCUS MARLÆ n. sp.

The shell is closely similar to *R. millicostatus*, from which it differs by the narrower umbilicus and by the perceptibly greater height of the last whorl. The sculpture is essentially similar except that the ribs are noticeably lower as seen where they pass over the periphery, and the interstitial sculpture of delicate striae parallel to the ribs and fine spiral lines, is also less distinct, though present.

Alt. 1, diam. 1.85 mm.; width of umbilicus nearly 0.5 mm. Ribs about 21 to one mm. at the periphery.

R. herrmanni (Pfr.), *R. orizabensis* (Pils.) and *R. patagonica* (Suter) differ in sculpture. I have not seen the following species, which from the descriptions appear to belong to *Radiodiscus*: *Helix coppingeri* and *H. magellanicus* E. A. Smith, Patagonia; *Helix corticaria*, *H. muscicola*, *H. bryophila*, *H. exigua*, *H. hypophlæa*, all of Philippi, Malak. Bl., 1856, Chile.

NOMENCLATORIAL NOTES.

BY W. H. DALL.

In 1838 Sowerby figured in the *Conchological Illustrations* and described in his *Malacological Magazine* an Arctic shell under the name of *Margarita acuminata*. In 1842 Mighels and Adams in the *Boston Journal of Natural History* identified and figured a *Margarita* from the Gulf of St. Lawrence under Sowerby's name, at the same time pointing out (as has every subsequent author) certain discrepancies between the two. Owing perhaps to the rarity of the shell, which has been well figured by Morse

in Binney's Gould, no action has been taken. A comparison of the figures shows at once that the two forms are distinct. For the New England shell I propose the name of *Margarites Johnsoni*, in honor of Mr. Chas. W. Johnson, author of the valuable "List of New England Mollusca." Specimens have been collected by the Canadian *Neptune* Expedition at Port Burwell, Ungava, Hudson Bay.

Cypraea pacifica was described by J. M. Ostergaard in THE NAUTILUS for January, 1920, p. 92, and well illustrated. I have had the opportunity of comparing a specimen with the varieties of *C. helvola* from the dump at Honolulu, to which it bears a suspicious resemblance, though apparently very distinct, but the bleaching of the specimens from this dredged material plays strange tricks with the Cypraeas. However the name is long preoccupied by Gray, in the Conchological Illustrations p. 15, pl. 7, fig. 39*, 1832. I would suggest that this interesting form, whether variety or good species be named *ostergaardi* after its discoverer.

ON THE STATUS OF CHIORAERA (GOULD)

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BERGH's description of various species of *Melibe* (1875, *Melibe capucina*, *M. rangii*; 1880, *M. vexillifera*; 1884, *M. papillosa*; 1888, 1890, *M. ocellata*; 1902, *M. bucephala*; and 1907, *M. rosa* Rang), emphasizes the following as Melibeian characteristics: "*Bulbus pharyngeus cum mandibulis ut in Phylliroides; margo masticatorius mandibulis fortiter dentatus;*" (1875) p. 362. Perhaps the only exception to this may be found in the species collected at the mouth of the Columbia River, in the State of Washington (1904), in which case, the author is not sure of the mandibles. He says: "*Bulbus pharyngeus lingua destitutus. Die Mundröhre und der Schlundkopf scheinen sich wie sonst bei den Meliben zu*